

responded to in the competition includes, "Is judicial review essential for the functioning of our American constitutional democracy? Explain and justify your position."

Mr. Speaker, the names of these outstanding students from Vestavia Hills High School are as follows:

Grace Anthony, George Bolshinskiy, Barrett Bowdre, Courtney Bragg, Jeannette Dooley, Daniel Driscoll, Claire Foster, Sarah Graffeo, Lauren Howard, Sarah McKibben, Patrick Mulligan, John Nicholson, Tiffany Parrish, Hanna Perry, Julie Phillips, Joseph Siegelman, Kendal Spires, Wes Stevenson, Emily Unnasch, Amy Watson, Ryan Woodford, and Ansley Zarra.

I also wish to commend the teacher of the class, Amy Maddox, who was responsible for preparing the student class for the national finals competition. Also worthy of special recognition are Janice Cowin and Kerri Williamson, the state coordinators and Jeff Northrup, the district coordinator, who are among those responsible for implementing the We the People program in my district.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues in the House, please join me in congratulating these young constitutional experts for their outstanding achievement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRANCES WILSON

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Frances Wilson, a wonderful woman whom I have known and admired all of my life. My Aunt Frances will be celebrating her 80th birthday on June 17th in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Born on July 1st, 1926, Frances was the youngest of four, with three older brothers: Don, Russ, and my Dad Ron. She spent her childhood years in Humboldt, Iowa. On January 19, 1947 Frances married the late Daryl "Buck" Wilson and had two children, Sandra and Brian. She also has two grandchildren: Joshua, who married Renee, and Jacob. She also has two great-grandchildren, Sidney and Sawyer.

In 1955 she began work as a telephone operator and was one of the first working mothers in her family. As a very hard-working independent woman, Aunt Frances finished a long employment career in the gift shop of the Gold Strike Hotel and Casino in Boulder City, Nevada, which is now known as the Hacienda Hotel and Casino, retiring at age 77. She currently resides in Denver, Colorado where she is close to her daughter and often visits her son and his wife Carleen in Minnesota.

She is proud of her family and has openly admitted that her greatest joy comes from spending time with her great-grandchildren, who adore their great-grandmother tremendously.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize my aunt, Frances Wilson on the floor of the House. I commend her for her contributions to me, the rest of my family, and for her commitment to the community.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION HONORING OUR NATION'S SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a House resolution recognizing and honoring America's senior citizens. Such a resolution is important because our seniors have made countless sacrifices and contributions that have helped make this country great. This resolution is an opportunity for Congress to officially recognize the impact of this influential segment of our society.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my colleague, Representative WALTER JONES, for his fervent support of this resolution. His efforts reflect his value for senior citizens and the role they play in our society and our national conscience.

Undoubtedly, senior citizens have played an important role in the development of this nation. They have fought in significant military conflicts such as World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. I have full confidence that Americans throughout the ages will remember and honor such monumental sacrifices.

During their lifetimes, senior citizens have also experienced a myriad of profound social and cultural changes that have made this country what it is today. I believe that nothing is more important to our ability to effectively address our present than understanding the lessons learned from those who have come before us. This resolution encourages children and students to take the time to learn from senior citizens. The knowledge and experience that older Americans have acquired over their lifetimes serve as a window to our collective past. It is imperative that we as a society facilitate the sharing of this information between generations.

As we recognize the contributions of seniors, it is important that we understand their needs. So much of what we do in Congress directly impacts the lives of elderly men and women. The decisions that we make on Capitol Hill have tangible effects on the health, pocketbooks, and livelihood of each and every senior citizen. It is essential that we remember the individuals that our actions will impact as we consider issues such as Medicare, Social Security, veterans' benefits, housing, and healthcare.

After a lifetime of working, raising families, and contributing to the success of this nation in countless other ways, senior citizens deserve to retire with dignity. This resolution is a step in honoring the service of our seniors. However, I encourage all Americans to express their appreciation for and respect toward senior citizens in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the House to pass this resolution in the coming weeks. My esteemed colleagues in Congress should give deserved recognition to America's senior citizens for the contributions they have made, and continue to make, to this great nation.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER MEYERHOF, PH.D.

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Walter Meyerhof who died on May 27, 2006, at the age of 84 of complications from Parkinson's disease.

Walter E. Meyerhof was Professor Emeritus of Physics at Stanford University. He was born in Kiel, Germany, in 1922, the same year that his father, Otto Meyerhof, won a Nobel Prize in Medicine. His mother, Hedwig Schallenberg, was a painter.

Dr. Meyerhof's parents were Jewish but raised their three children as Lutherans in an attempt to protect them from burgeoning Nazism. Despite this ruse, the family suffered from anti-Semitism and was ultimately helped to flee Vichy France by "the American Schindler", Varian Fry. Fry, a non-Jew who went to France to operate a rescue network, saved at least 2,000 people. In 1992, Meyerhof established and directed a foundation to honor the memory of Varian Fry. His film about Fry was narrated by Meryl Streep and distributed to more than 35,000 schools.

Dr. Meyerhof earned his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. At age 24 he married Miriam Rubin, who had worked at a child-care center directed by Anna Freud. In 1949 he began his distinguished 43-year career as a Professor of Physics at Stanford University.

Dr. Meyerhof was instrumental in the construction of the Stanford Linear Accelerator. He was awarded the Lloyd Dinkelspiel Teaching Award, the Tenured Faculty Development Award and was given an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Frankfurt in 1980. He was named U.S. Senior Scientist by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in 1980-1981.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our sympathy to Mrs. Meyerhof and the entire Meyerhof family. Dr. Walter Meyerhof was a national treasure, who loved his community and his country and served them exceedingly well. He will always be missed and never forgotten.

INTRODUCTION OF FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Family and Medical Leave Enhancement Act. This legislation is identical to legislation introduced by Senator DODD of Connecticut.

Mr. Speaker, since enactment in 1993, more than 50 million employees have taken leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act. The Act guarantees eligible employees working for covered employers access to up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave within any 12-month period to care for their health or the health of their families without putting their jobs or health insurance at risk. About 11 percent of private sector businesses are covered

under FMLA; 77 percent of employees work in these covered businesses (although about 62 percent of employees are eligible for FMLA).

According to data from a 2001 Department of Labor study, 52 percent of leave-takers have taken time off to care for their own serious illness; 26 percent have taken time off to care for a new child or for maternity disability reasons; 13 percent have taken time off to care for a seriously ill parent; 12 percent have taken time off to care for a seriously ill child; and 6 percent have taken time off to care for a seriously ill spouse. About 42 percent of leave takers are men; about 58 percent of leave-takers are women. The median length of leave is 10 days; 80 percent of leaves are for 40 days or fewer. About 73 percent of leave-takers earn \$30,000 or more.

While the Family and Medical Leave Act has proven invaluable to many Americans, too many are still not covered by the law and others cannot afford to take leave under the Act because leave is unpaid. Many women and men are unable to take time off to care for their families, whether due to the arrival of a new child or when a medical crisis strikes. More than three in four (78 percent) employees who have needed but who have not taken leave report that they simply could not afford it.

The Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act would expand the scope and coverage of FMLA to ensure that even more American workers do not have to choose between job and family. Too many eligible individuals simply cannot afford unpaid leave. Many forgo leave or take the shortest amount of time possible because the current FMLA law requires only unpaid leave. The Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act would:

Establish a pilot program to allocate grants to states to provide paid leave for at least 6 weeks to eligible employees responding to caregiving needs resulting from the birth or adoption of a child or family illness. States may provide for wage replacement directly or through an insurance program, such as a state temporary disability program or a state unemployment compensation program, or other mechanism. Such paid leave shall count toward an eligible employee's 12 weeks of leave under FMLA.

Expand the number of individuals eligible for FMLA by covering employers with 25 or more employees (to enable 13 million more Americans to take FMLA).

Expand the reasons for leave to include eligible employees addressing domestic violence and its effects, which make the employee unable to perform the functions of the position of such employee or, to care for the son, daughter, or parent of the employee, if such individual is addressing domestic violence and its effects.

Establish a pilot program within the federal government for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to administer a partial or full wage replacement for at least 6 weeks to eligible employees responding to caregiving needs resulting from the birth or adoption of a child or other family caregiving needs. Such paid leave shall count toward an eligible employee's 12 weeks of leave under FMLA.

Allows employees to use a total of 24 hours during any 12-month period to participate in a school activity of a son or daughter, such as a parent-teacher conference, or to participate in literacy training under a family literacy program.

COMMUNICATIONS OPPORTUNITY, PROMOTION, AND ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5252) to promote the deployment of broadband networks and services:

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Chairman, last week, the House passed by a very large margin H.R. 5252, the Communications Opportunity, Promotion, and Enhancement Act of 2006. As a strong supporter of this legislation, I want to congratulate Chairmen BARTON and UPTON for authoring a bill that will accelerate the development of next-generation video and broadband competition to all Americans.

I also wish to elaborate on one aspect of this bill dealing with the definition of cable systems and its effect on private cable operations. The Committee Report "emphasizes that none of the changes to the cable definitions made under Section 102 are intended to affect the application of any of the definitions, including Section 602(7)(B) of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. 522(7)(B)), which exempts from the 'cable system' definition facilities that serve subscribers without using public rights-of-way."

This means that an entity that constructs facilities for the distribution of video programming entirely on private rights-of-way is not a cable operator, even if the video programming signal is delivered over a telecommunications provider's facility that does use public rights-of-way, if the entity using private rights-of-way neither owns nor controls the facility that transmits its programming over the public rights-of-way. That is the case because Section 602(5) (47 U.S.C. 522(5)) defines a cable operator as a person who provides cable service over a cable system they own or control, and a facility that does not use public rights-of-way is not a cable system under section 602(7)(B).

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL HISTORY DAY

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the National History Day program. A basic knowledge of history is essential for our Nation's children to become informed participants in our democracy, and National History Day is promoting history education in Minnesota and throughout the Nation. National History Day empowers teachers to improve history education so that every student will have historical knowledge and skills to contribute to the public good of our Nation.

As Representative to the citizens of the 4th Congressional District of Minnesota, it brings me great pleasure to pay special tribute to Emily Brown, on this date, June 15, 2006, as she is recognized for her scholastic achievements in National History Day.

Emily Brown, a student at Sunrise Park Middle School in White Bear Lake, was one of twelve students chosen out of hundreds of thousands across America, to display and present her project at the White House. Emily will be presenting her project on Alice Paul. Alice Paul took a stand against a president to secure women's right to vote: she was the first to picket outside the White House. She later had to take a stand against other women leaders and against the American public who told her to stop picketing during WWI. The National History Day program allows students to create exhibits, documentaries and performances, by using their critical thinking and research skills in the subject of history.

I congratulate Emily and commend her for her dedication and commitment. I join with Emily's family, friends and teachers in wishing Emily well in all her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JACQUELINE A. YOUNG—"DR. JACQUELINE A. YOUNG EDUCATIONAL CENTER"

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me as I rise to offer my heartfelt congratulations to Jacqueline A. Young, PhD, as the Dr. Jacqueline A. Young Education Center is dedicated on June 15, 2006, in Fairfield, New Jersey. It should come as no surprise to anyone who knows Dr. Young, who received her Doctorate of Education from Rutgers University, Graduate School of Education, that such an honor would be bestowed upon her for her many years of dedicated service to the Essex County Educational Services Commission.

An educator since 1974, Dr. Young has been involved with many aspects of this noble profession. She has been a teacher, a Basic Skills Consultant, a Coordinator, a Supervisor, a Director and has held her current post as Superintendent of the Essex County Educational Services Commission since July, 1992. Prior to being named Superintendent, Dr. Young served the commission as Director beginning in 1986. During this period, Dr. Young has been responsible for many new programs and initiatives which have resulted in sustainable growth and institutional stability. Under her guidance, both staff and students have been exposed to professionalism at its finest as Dr. Young is the epitome of excellence in leadership.

With facilities such as the Essex County Juvenile Detention Center under her control, Dr. Young is certainly challenged on a daily basis to provide educational opportunities to students that are coping with a variety of other distracting issues. In order for students to retain a semblance of their high school experience and to allow them to embark on their new life journey with a clean slate, Youth House graduates earn diplomas from their respective high schools. In part, this results in some students retaining their interest in education. Dr. Young manages to get their attention and to remain a woman of "grace under pressure."

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Young does an admirable job in serving her community well and the